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MEMORANDUM FOR IN-HOUSE PUBLICATIONS

FROM: PROI (TI) (STINFO)

30 Apr 98

SUBJECT: Authorization for Release of Technical Information, Control Number: AFRL-PR-ED-TP-1998-099
Christe (Raytheon) Boatz, Sheehy "Theory and Synthesis of New High Energy Density Materials"
HEDM Conference Presentation (Statement A)

Continuation of distribution

THEORY AND SYNTHESIS OF NEW HIGH ENERGY DENSITY MATERIALS

Karl O. Christe, William W. Wilson, Greg W. Drake, Jeff A. Sheehy, Jerry A. Boatz, Berthold Hoge, Ross I. Wagner, and Xiongzhi Zhang
Raytheon STX and Propulsion Sciences and Advanced Concepts, Air Force Research Laboratory, Edwards Air Force Base, CA 93524-760, and Loker Hydrocarbon Research Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089

Efforts are described to combine the NF_4^+ cation with highly energetic anions, such as NO_2^- , NO_3^- , and $\text{N}(\text{NO}_2)_2^-$. In the case of NO_3^- , the NO_3^- anion was fluorinated already at very low temperatures by NF_4^+ to give fluorine nitrate in high yield. In the case of NO_2^- , the reaction with NF_4^+ yielded an unknown unstable decomposition product in low yield, but the reaction was very difficult to control and consistently exploded. In the case of $\text{N}(\text{NO}_2)_2^-$, again no stable salt was formed, and a thermally unstable decomposition product, probably $\text{FN}(\text{NO}_2)_2$, was observed by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy.

In search for new difluoroaminating agents, attempts were made to prepare $\text{SO}_2(\text{NF}_2)_2$ from N_2F_4 and either SO_2 or SO_2Cl_2 using thermal or photochemical methods. Only the previously known compounds, FSO_2NF_2 and ClSO_2NF_2 , were obtained.

The possibility of stabilizing ozone by protonation in superacid solution was investigated. It was found that ozone does not form a stable O_3H^+ cation at temperatures as low as -78°C .

The synthesis and reactions of oxidative oxygenators, which might lead to the novel oxidizer ClF_3O , were explored. It was found that HOF does not oxygenate ClF_3 , ClF_3O , BrF_5 or IF_5 .

Attempts to repeat a previously reported synthesis of H_2OF^+ salts from XeF^+ and water, which had been claimed to be capable of oxygenating ClF_3 to ClF_3O , revealed that the previous claims are incorrect. No evidence for the existence of H_2OF^+ salts was found. Instead a novel oxygen bridged water adduct of XeF^+ is formed in these systems. When reacted with ClF_3 , this adduct forms ClO_2^+ salts and not ClF_2O^+ salts, as previously claimed.

The $\text{ClF}_4^+\text{SbF}_6^-$ and $\text{O}_2^+\text{SbF}_6^-$ salts were prepared and their crystal structure were determined.

In the area of high coordination number compounds, our studies of the pentagonal planar IF_5^{2-} anion and the pentagonal bipyramidal SbF_7^{2-} and BiF_7^{2-} anions were completed and written up in manuscript form.

Extensive use of electronic structure calculations was made in these studies to determine the geometries, stabilities, vibrational and NMR spectra of these molecules.

THEORY AND SYNTHESIS OF NEW HIGH ENERGY DENSITY MATERIALS

K.O. CHRISTE, W.W. WILSON, J.A. SHEEHY, J.A. BOATZ,
G.W. DRAKE, B. HOGE, R.I. WAGNER, X. ZHANG

RAYTHEON STX AND PROPULSION SCIENCES,
AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY, EDWARDS AFB
LOKER HYDROCARBON RESEARCH INSTITUTE, USC

COLLABORATIONS WITH:

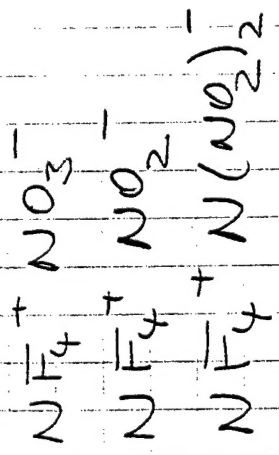
G. OLAH	USC
S. PRAKASH	USC
G. RASUL	USC
D. DIXON	PNWL
G. SCHROBILGEN	McMASTER
M. GERKEN	McMASTER
R. BARTLETT	UFG
A. KORKIN	UFG

NF_4^+ CHEMISTRY

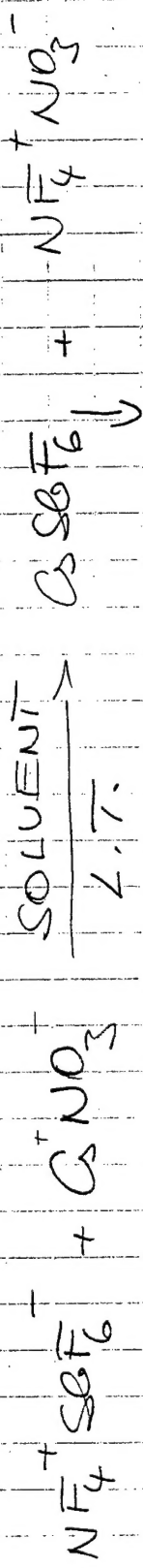
- NF_4^+ CATION FIRST PREPARED IN 1965 BY US AT STAUFFER AS $\text{NF}_4^+\text{AsF}_6^-$ SALT
- HIGHLY ENERGETIC CATION WHICH IS STABLE UP TO 250°C
- $\text{NF}_4^+\text{BF}_4^-$ HAS BEEN USED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOLID PROPELLANT NF_3/F_2 GAS GENERATORS FOR CHEMICAL HF/DF LASERS
- FOR ROCKET PROPULSION OR EXPLOSIVES APPLICATIONS, AN ENERGETIC COUNTERION IS REQUIRED
- THE ONLY ENERGETIC NF_4^+ SALT PREPARED SO FAR: $\text{NF}_4^+\text{CeO}_4^-$ (CHRISTE, WILSON, INORG. CHEM. 1980) BUT IS THERMALLY UNSTABLE

NF_4^+ CHEMISTRY

ENERGETIC NF_4^+ SALTS OF INTEREST



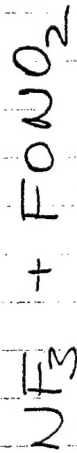
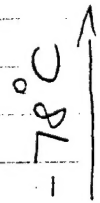
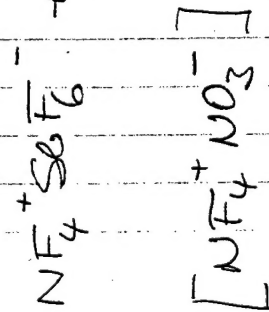
SYNTHESIS BY METATHESIS



PROBLEM: HF SOLVENT REACTS WITH NO_3^-



ANSWER: USE SO_2 OR CH_3CN AS SOLVENTS

$$\text{NF}_4^+ \text{SeF}_6^- \xrightarrow[\text{SO}_2]{-78^\circ\text{C}} \text{NF}_4^+ \text{NO}_3^- + \text{SeF}_6$$


NF_4NO_3 IS THERMALLY VERY UNSTABLE

NEW SYNTHESIS OF FONO_2 IN QUANTITATIVE YIELD

$\text{NF}_4^+ / \text{NO}_2^-$ SYSTEM

REACTION OF $\text{NF}_4^+ \text{SbF}_6^- + \text{K}^+ \text{NO}_3^-$ IN CH_3CN SOLUTION IS VIOLENT

OBSERVED A NEW, UNSTABLE COMPOUND WITH STRONG IR BANDS AT

1871 cm^{-1}

TERMINAL $\text{N}=\text{O}$ STRETCH

1185 cm^{-1}

$\text{N}-\text{O}$ STRETCH OR $\text{Vasym F}-\text{O}-\text{N}$

832 cm^{-1}

$\text{O}-\text{F}$ STRETCH OR $\text{Vasym F}-\text{O}-\text{N}$

MOST LIKELY COMPOUND: " FONO ", HOWEVER:

— PREVIOUS MATRIX ISOLATION STUDY BY

SHARDZEWSKI (1974) PROPOSED $1716, 1199, 702 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ FOR FONO

— AB INITIO CALCULATIONS (SHEEHY, LEE, DIXON, SORENSON) DO NOT FIT WELL FOR EITHER DATA SET (PROBLEM CASE!)

$\text{NF}_4^+ / \text{N}(\text{NO}_2)_2^-$ SYSTEM

- LOW-TEMPERATURE ^{19}F NMR STUDY OF



- SHOWED $\text{NF}_4^+ \text{N}(\text{NO}_2)_2^-$ TO BE STABLE BELOW -50°C
- ABOVE -50°C , NF_3 EVOLUTION AND FORMATION OF A THERMALLY UNSTABLE COMPOUND WITH $S = 53.3$
- AB INITIO CALCULATIONS FOR $\text{FN}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ GIVE $S = 53.9$ (IGLO II, B3LYP/6-31G*)

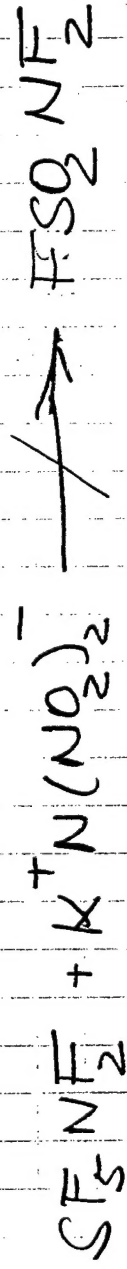
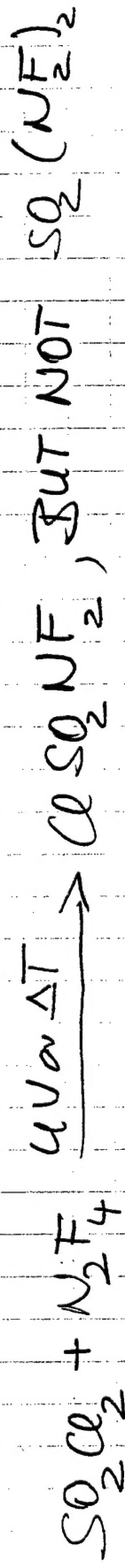
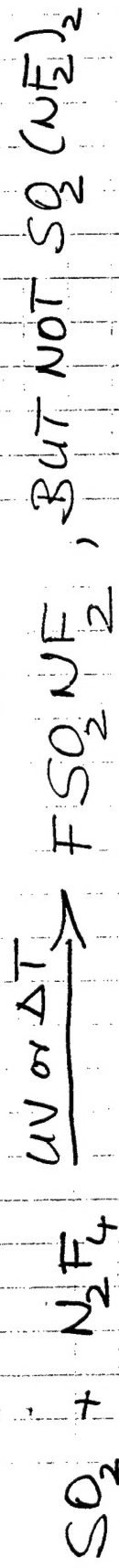
- FT-IR STUDY OF GASEOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS FROM $\text{NF}_4^+ \text{SbF}_6^- + \text{K}^+ \text{N}(\text{NO}_2)_2^-$ REACTION IN HF AT -78°C SHOW NEW BANDS AT 1711, 1324, 1301, 878, 803, 458 cm^{-1} IN ACCORD WITH EXPECTATIONS FOR $\text{FN}(\text{NO}_2)_2$
- MORE COMPLETE CHARACTERIZATION AND THEORETICAL CALCULATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS

WORK IN PROGRESS ON NOVEL NF_2 HYDROM COMPOUNDS

• NF_2OCCl_3

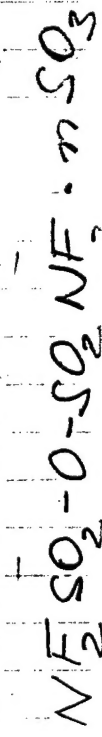


• $\text{SO}_2(\text{NF}_2)_2$ ("BAUM REAGENT")



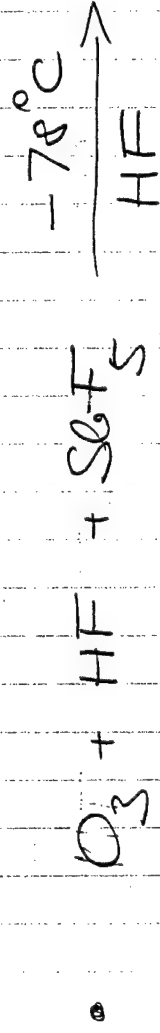
• BAUM REAGENT IS NOT $\text{SO}_2(\text{NF}_2)_2$,

VIBRATIONAL SPECTRA AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES SUGGEST



STABILIZATION OF OZONE

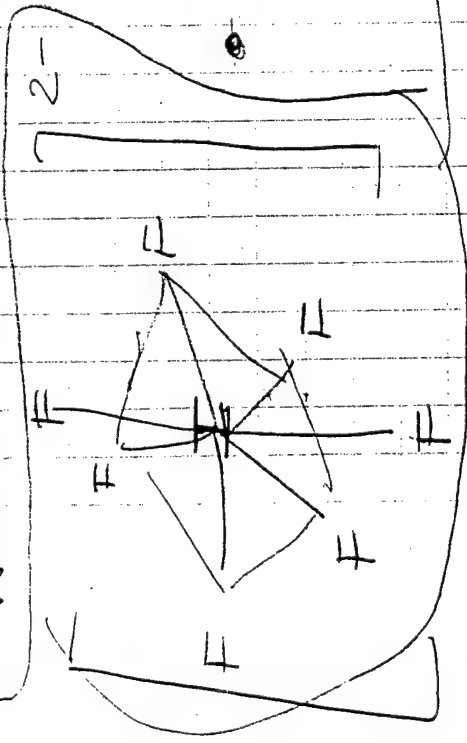
- O_3 IS 34.1 kcal/mol ENDOTHERMIC
- I_{ap} OF O_3/H_2 IS 39 sec HIGHER THAN O_2/H_2
- O_3H^+ HAS BEEN OBSERVED BY ION CYCLOTRON RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY (CACACE, 1994)
- SHOCK SENSITIVE O_3 MIGHT BE STABILIZED BY PROTONATION



LITTLE SOLUBILITY
OF O_3 IN LIQUID PHASE,
RESULTING IN SEPARATE
PURE O_3 PHASE AT -196

CHEMISTRY AT THE LIMITS OF COORDINATION

9) • WORK ON PENTAGONAL PLANAR IF_5^{2-} WAS COMPLETED AND PUBLISHED IN JACS (MAY 98)



• XeF_5^- AND IF_5^{2-} ARE THE ONLY KNOWN PENTAGONAL PLANAR SPECIES

• WORK ON SeF_7^{2-} AND BiF_7^{2-} WAS ALSO COMPLETED AND IS IN PRESS (JACS)



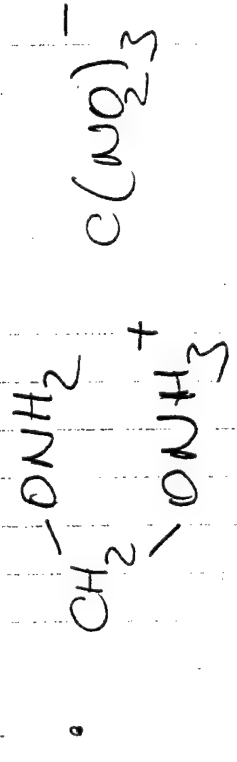
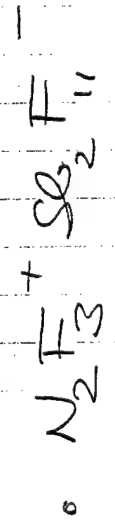
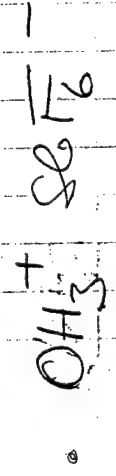
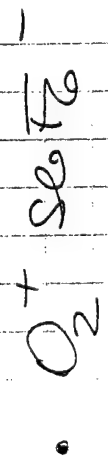
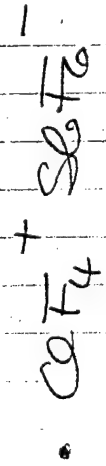
• ALTHOUGH SeF_6^- AND BiF_6^- HAD

BEEN KNOWN FOR A VERY LONG

TIME, SeF_7^{2-} AND BiF_7^{2-} HAD BEEN

UNKNOWN

CRYSTAL STRUCTURE DETERMINATIONS.

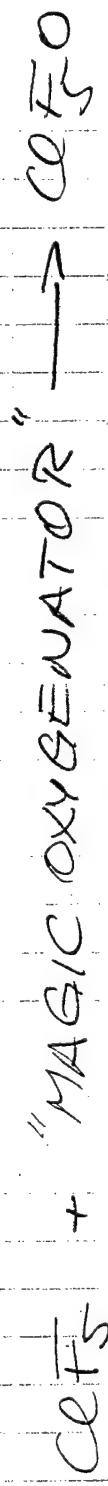


CeF₃O

- CeF₃O WOULD BE HIGHEST PERFORMING, EARTH-STORABLE OXIDIZER WITH AN I_{sp} BEING 10% HIGHER THAN THAT OF CeF₃
- THEORETICAL CALCULATIONS SHOW THAT IT IS VIBRATIONALLY STABLE
- ALL PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO OXIDATIVELY FLUORINATE CeF₃O OR CeF₄O⁻ FAILED DUE TO OXIDATIVE ATTACK ON OXYGEN

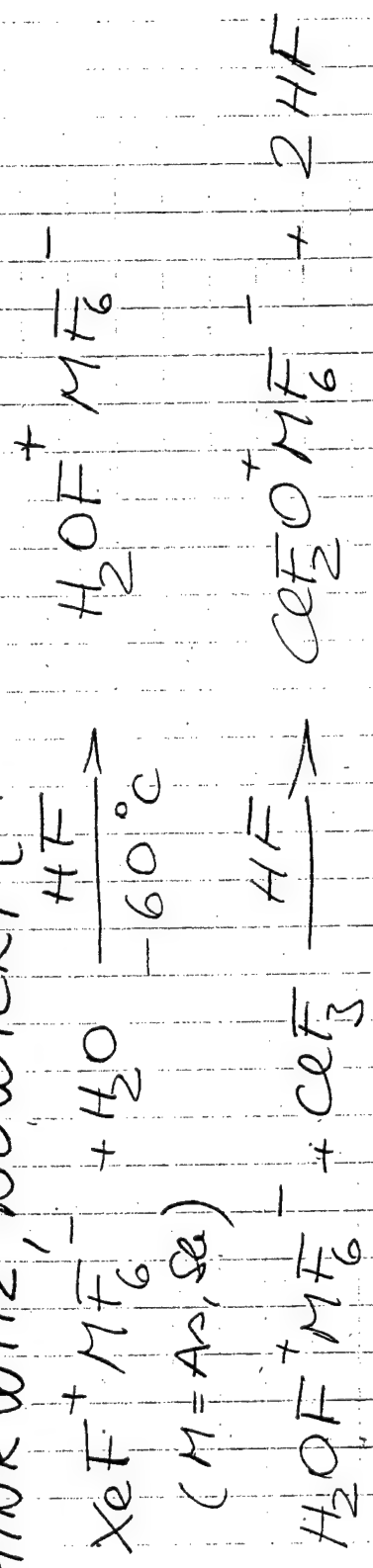


- ALTERNATE POTENTIAL ROUTE TO CeF₃O
OXIDATIVE OXYGENATION OF CeF₃



"MAGIC OXYGENATOR"

• MINKWITZ, NOWICKI (ANGEW. CHEMIE, 1990)

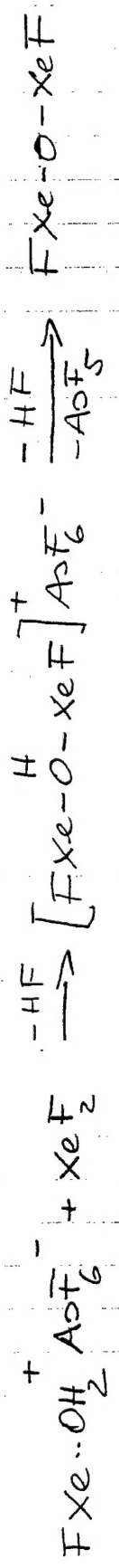
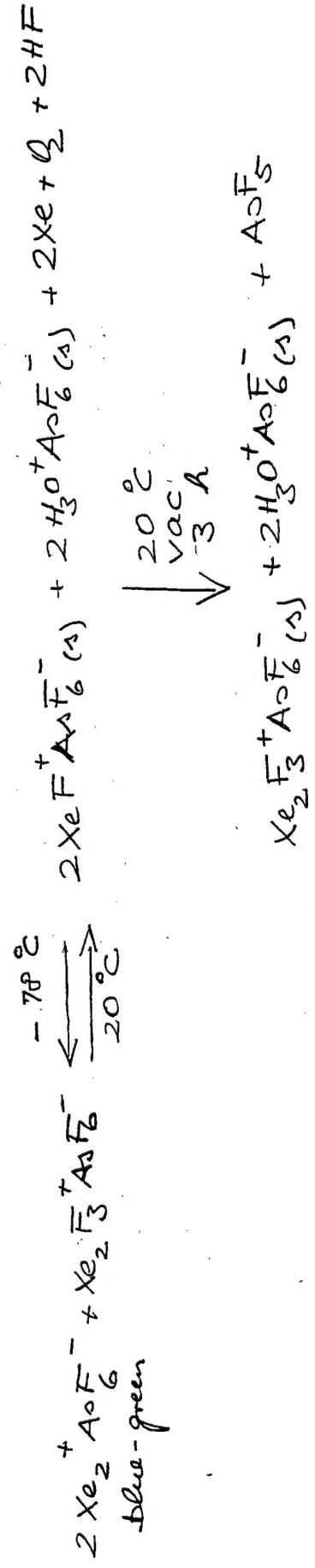
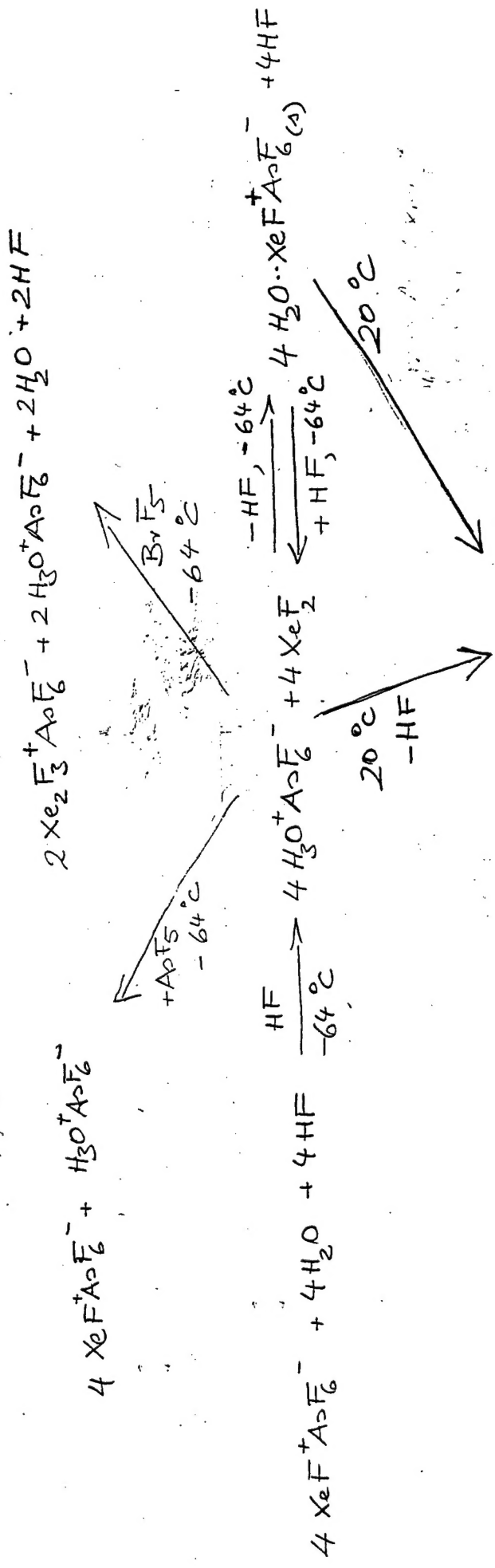


• OUR RESULTS

- $\text{XeF}^+/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ SYSTEM IS EXTREMELY COMPLEX, BUT DOES NOT GIVE H_2OF^+ SALTS
- $\text{XeF}^+/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ REACTION PRODUCT DOES NOT OXYGENATE CeF_3 , BUT HYDROLYSES IT TO CeO_2^+
- WORK IN PROGRESS TO FULLY CHARACTERIZE THIS SYSTEM BY:

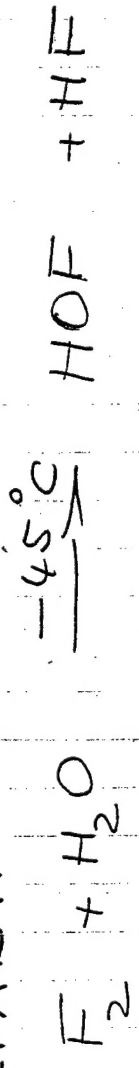
VIBRATIONAL AND MULTINUCLEAR NMR SPECTROSCOPY
SINGLE CRYSTAL X-RAY DIFFRACTION
COMPUTATIONAL CHEMISTRY

XeF⁺AsF₆⁻ / H₂O SYSTEM



HO F REACTIONS

• PREPARATION



• PROTONATION



• REACTION CHEMISTRY

- REACTIONS OF HOF WITH CF_3 , CF_3O , CF_3 , BrF_5 OR IF_5
- WERE STUDIED IN GASPHASE BY FT IR SPECTROSCOPY
- NO EVIDENCE FOR OXIDATIVE OXYGENATIONS

PUBLICATIONS DURING LAST YEAR

- 1) NAKED FLUORIDE ION SOURCES (JACS)
- 2) TETRAFLUOROPHOSPHATE ANION, POF_4^- (JACS)
- 3) DISORDER AND POLYMORPHISM IN $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{IO}_4$ (INORG. CHEM)
- 4) PREPARATION, NMR, RAMAN AND DFT/IGLO/BIAD-MP2 STUDY OF MONO-, DI-, AND TRI-PROTONATED THIOUREA (JACS)
- 5) ^{17}O AND ^{13}C NMR / AB INITIO STUDY OF OXONIUM AND CARBOXYONIUM IONS (JACS)
- 6) DIRECT SYNTHESIS OF $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4^+$ SALTS OF COMPLEX FLUOROANIONS (J. FLUOR. CHEM.)
- 7) NOVEL HEDM MATERIALS. SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF $\text{C}(\text{N}_3)_3^+$ SALTS OF $\text{N}(\text{NO}_2)_2^-$, CeO_4^- AND BT_4^- (JACS)
- 8) TRIMETHYL PEROXONIUM ION, $\text{CH}_3\text{OO}(\text{CH}_3)_2^+$ (JACS)
- 9) THEORETICAL STUDY OF NO_4^+ (J. PHYS. CHEM)
- 10) PENTAGONAL PLANAR AX₅ SPECIES, IF_5^{2-} (JACS)
- 11) PREPARATION AND VIBRATIONAL SPECTRA OF $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4^+$, IF_2^- AND ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE CALCULATIONS OF IF_2^- , BrF_2^- , ClF_2^- , XeF_2^- AND K^+F_2^- (J. FLUOR. CHEM.)

SUMMARY

THE ENERGETIC

(ANIONS)

(YIELDS)

THE COMBINATION OF NF_4^+ WITH NO_3^- , NO_2^- AND $\text{N}(\text{NO}_2)_2$

THERMALLY UNSTABLE MATERIALS WHICH DECOMPOSE TO FONO_2 AND

INTERESTING NEW COMPOUNDS, TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED

AS FONO AND $\text{FN}(\text{NO}_2)_2$

IN SEARCH FOR NOVEL NF_2 SUBSTITUTED OXIDIZERS AND
DIFLUOROAMINATING REAGENTS, THE SYNTHESIS OF NF_2O AND

$\text{SO}_2(\text{NF}_2)_2$ WERE PURSUED

OZONE CANNOT BE STABILIZED THROUGH PROTONATION

IN PURSUIT OF OF_2O , A NEW LIQUID EARTH-STORABLE OXIDIZER,

THE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED H_2OF^+ CATION AND ITS ALLEGED
OXYDATIVE OXYGENATING POWER COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED.
THE REPORTED H_2OF^+ SALTS ARE ACTUALLY $[\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2]^+$ ADDUCTS.

THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURES OF NUMEROUS HEDM COMPOUNDS WERE

DETERMINED

WORK WAS COMPLETED ON THE PENTAGONAL PLANAR IF_5^{2-} AND

PENTAGONAL BIPYRAMIDAL SbF_7^{2-} AND BiF_7^{2-} ANIONS

THIS PROGRAM CONTINUES TO BE A SHOWCASE FOR THE SYNERGISM
BETWEEN THEORY AND SYNTHESIS AND HAS PRODUCED 11 HIGH QUALITY

PUBLICATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR